

The Lord Marques of *Argyle's*
S P E E C H
 TO *Polit. Pamphlet vol. 25*
A Grand Committec

OF
 Both Houses of Parliament,

The 25th of this instant JUNE,
 1646.

Together with some *Papers* of the Com-
 missioners for the Kingdom of Scotland,
 Wherein they do give their consent to the sending of the
Propositions of Peace to His Majesty,
 And desire their Armies to be supplied, and the Accounts
 between the Kingdoms to be perfected, To the end
 all **ARMIES** may be disbanded, &c.

A L S O

His Majesties Letter to the Marques of Ormond,
 discharging all further Treaty with the *Irish* Rebels.
 And a Letter from General Major *Morre* concerning the
 State of Affairs in **IRELAND**.

Published by **AUTHORITY**.

LONDON:

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The Lord Maires of Wyke
S P E C I F I C
TO
A Grand Committee

Both Houses of Parliament

The year of the reign of James II
1685

Together with some Papers of the Com-
missioners for the Kingdom of Scotland

Wherein they do give the sum of the finding of the



Propositions of Peace to His Majesty

And desire their Affairs to be supplied, and the Accounts
between the Kingdoms to be perfected. To the end
all Affairs may be dispatched, &c.

1685

His Majesty's Letters to the Maires of Wyke,
concerning the Treaty with the Irish Rebels.

And a Letter from General Major Mares concerning the
State of Affairs in 1685 A.D.

Printed by A. H. N. O. R. I. T. Y.

LONDON:

Printed for E. Smith, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dun-
stons Church-yard, 1685.

The Lord Marques of *Argyle* his Speech

to a Grand Committee of both Houses, *June 25. 1646.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THough I have had the Honor to be named by the Kingdom of *Scotland* in all the Commissions which had relation to this Kingdom since the beginning of this War; yet I had never the happinesse to be with Your Lordships till now, wherein I reverence Gods Providence, that he hath brought me hither at such an opportunity, when I may boldly say, it is in the power of the two Kingdoms, yea, I may say in Your Lordships power, to make us both happy, if You make good use of this occasion, by settling Religion, the Peace and Union of these Kingdoms. The work of Reformation in these Kingdoms is so great a work, as no Age nor History can parallel since Christs days; for no one Nation had ever such a Reformation set forth unto them, much lesse three Kingdoms: So that this Generation may truly think themselves happy if they can be Instrumental in it. And as the work is very great, so it cannot be expected but it must have great and powerful Enemies, not only flesh and blood which hate to be Reformed, but Principalities and Powers, the Rulers of the darknesse of this world, and Spiritual wickednesses in high places. As the dangers are great, we must look the better to our duties; and the best way to perform these, is to keep us by the Rules which are to be found in our National Covenant, principally the Word of God, and in its own place, the Example of the best Reformed Churches. And in our way we must beware of some rocks, which are temptations both upon the right & left hand, so that we must hold the middle path. Upon the one part we would take

heed not to settle lawlesse Liberty in Religion, whereby in stead of Uniformity, we should set up a thousand Heresies & Schisms, which is directly contrary and destructive to our Covenant. Upō the other part we are to look that we persecute not Piety & Peaceable men, who cā not through scruple of Conscience come up in all things to the cōmon Rule: But that they may have such a forbearance as may be according to the Word of God, may consist with the Covenant, and not be destructive to the Rule it self, nor to the Peace of the Church and Kingdom, wherein I will insist no further, either to wrong Your Lordships patience or judgements, who, I doubt not, will be very careful to do every thing according to our Covenant.

As to the other point, concerning the Peace and Union of the Kingdoms, I know it is that which all professe they desire; I hope it is that all do aim at: Sure I am, it is that which all men ought to study and endeavor. And I think it not amisse to remember Your Lordships of some former experiences as an Argument to move us to be wise for the future. If the Kingdom of *England* in the 1640. year of God then sitting in Parliament, had concurred as they were desired against the Kingdom of *Scotland*, No question we had been brought to many difficulties, which blessed be God, was by the Wisdom of the Honorable Houses prevented. So likewise when this Kingdom was in difficulties, if the Kingdom of *Scotland* had not willingly, yea cheerfully sacrificed their Peace to concur with this Kingdom, Your Lordships all know what might have been the danger. Therefore let us hold fast that Union which is so happily established betwixt us; And let nothing make us again two, who are so many ways one; All of one Language in one Island, all under one King, one in Religion, yea one in Covenant, so that in effect we differ in nothing, but in the name (& so do Brethren) which I wish were also removed, that we might be altogether one, if the two Kingdoms shall think fit: For I dare say,
not

not the greatest Kingdom in the Earth can prejudice both, so much as one of them may do the other.

I will forbear at this time to speak of the many Jealousies I hear are suggested, for as I do not love them, so I delight not to mention them: Only one I cannot forbear to speak of, as if the Kingdom of *Scotland* were too much affected with the Kings Interest. I will not deny but the Kingdom of *Scotland*, by reason of the Raign of many Kings His Progenitors over them, hath a natural affection to His Majesty, whereby they wish he may be rather Reformed then Ruined: Yet experience may tell, that personal regard to Him hath never made them forget that common Rule, *The Safety of the People is the Supreme Law*: So likewise their love to Monarchy makes them very desirous that it may be rather regulated, then destroyed, which I hope I need not to mention further to Your Lordships, who I trust, are of the same miade.

I know likewise there are many Jealousies and unjust Aspersions cast upon the Scottish Armies in *England* and *Ireland*: I can (if it were needful) presently produce heads of a Declaration intended by the Army in *England* for vindicating themselves from such Injuries, and shewing the clearnesse of their Resolutions and Integrity, both in the Cause; and towards this Kingdom; wherein their undertakings and coming in at such a season of the year; their hard sufferings and constant endeavors since, may be sufficient testimonies. Therefore I am the more bold to desire Your Lordships, That so long as they stay in *England* (which I wish may be for a short time) they may be supplied with some moneys, and their quarters enlarged; least their lying in too narrow quarters, make the burthen insupportable to that exhausted corner of the Countrey where they now remain, and so beget out-cries against them, when they are not enabled to discharge their quarters, as other Armies within the Kingdom.

As for the Army in *Ireland*, I have been an eye witness

to their sufferings, and so may speak of it likewise upon certain knowledge, that never men have suffered greater hardships, who might have been provided; for they have lived many times upon a few Beans measured out to them by number, and never had any other drink but water; And when they were in some better condition, they had but an Irish Peck of rough Oats for a whole week; And now at their best condition, when they are quartered upon the country (which is able to entertain them only for a very short time) they have only an Irish Peck of Oat-meal, or a shilling in the ten days both for meat and drink. Therefore, according to the many desires given in to the Honorable Houses for that end, I humbly entreat that Your Lordships will take care to provide for them, so long as it is thought fit they remain in that Kingdom.

For a renewed testimony of our earnest desires to comply with the Honorable Houses for settling the Peace of these Kingdoms, so much longed for, We do return unto Your Lordships the Propositions of Peace (which we received on *Tuesday* last) with our consent thereunto, wishing they may be hastened to His Majesty, who hath so often called for them. And I likewise offer to Your Lordships the copy of His Majesties Letter to my L: *Ormond*, discharging him from any further meddling in any Treaty with the Rebels in *Ireland*, I hope in order to His Majesties further condescending to the settling of that Proposition concerning *Ireland*, and the rest of the Propositions now to be sent unto Him. Another Paper there is which concerns the supplying of the Scottish Armies in *England* and *Ireland*, and the perfecting of the Accompts between the Kingdoms, together with a Letter from Gen: Major *Monro*, to the Committee of Estates of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, concerning the state of affairs in *Ireland*. All which, when Your Lordships have considered, I trust ye will take such course therein, as may satisfie our just desires, may put an end to our present troubles, and settle these Kingdoms in a happy Peace.

The

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The Paper wherein the Commissioners for the
Kingdom of *Scotland* consent to the Propositions of
P E A C E.

IT is above a twelve month sithence we did earnestly presse the sending of Propositions to the King for a safe and well grounded Peace. In answer whereunto, the Honorable Houses were pleased to acquaint us, That they had resolved Propositions should be sent to His Majesty, but did intend to make some alterations in the former Propositions, and after eight or nine Moneths deliberation we received from the Honorable Houses some of those Propositions: And though we did finde therein very material Additions, Alterations and Omissions, which for their great importance, and the interest of the Kingdom of *Scotland* therein, might very well have required the delay of an Answer until the Estates of that Kingdom had been consulted; yet so unwilling were we to retard the means of Peace, that in a Fortnights time we returned an Answer upon the whole Propositions; And the Houses of Parliament not resting satisfied therewith, in less then ten dayes we prepared a further Answer, wherein we did very much comply with the Desires of the Honorable Houses, especially in the matter of the settling of the *Militia of England & Ireland*, and in other things did shew our readinesse to hear or propose such Expedients as might determine our Differences: So that in a whole years time the Propositions have not remained in our hands the space of four weeks (which we only mention to clear our proceedings from mistakes & aspersions) And the Houses having now after two months further deliberation delivered unto us upon the 23. of this instant June, all the Propositions they intend to send to the King at this time, We do without any delay return such an Answer & Resolution thereupon, as will be to the present and future Generations one undeniable Testimony (besides many others) of the Integrity & Faithfulness of the Kingdom of *Scotland* in their Solemn League and Covenant, of their love to Peace, and earnest desire to satisfie their Brethren of *England*, in those things which concern the good and Government of this Kingdom: Being further Resolved, touching the Kingdom of *Scotland*, That as nothing of single or sole concernment to that Nation did engage them in this War, so nothing of that nature shall continue the same. Although these Propositions now to be sent, do much differ from the Propositions formerly agreed upon by the Parliaments of both Kingdoms,
and

and the most material Additions, Omissions and Alterations, are in such particulars as concern the joynt Interest & mutual Confidence & Conjunction of both Kingdoms, which were, as we conceive, much better provided for, and strengthened by the former Propositions then by these; although the particular Propositions presented by us concerning the Kingdom of *Scotland*, are not yet agreed unto by the Houses of Parliament, as was offered in their Paper of the 10. of April; although divers Propositions of joynt concernment be now superseded, and the sending of them delayed to a more convenient time, as is expressed in the Votes of both Houses the 26. of March; and although (which is to us more then all the rest) those Ordinances of Parliament, unto which the fifth and sixth Propositions do relate (and were therefore communicated unto us upon our desire to see what the Houses had already agreed upon concerning Religion) do not contain the establishment of such a Reformation of Religion, and Uniformity as was expected and was the chief end of our Engagement in this War. And as all these Ordinances put together come short of what we wished, so there are some particulars which we conceive to be inconsistent with the Word of God, and the Example of the best Reformed Churches, and therefore cannot in our consciences consent unto them; which particulars were expressed to both Houses in the Remonstrance of the Commissioners of the Church of *Scotland*, of the date March 26. 1646. Yet nevertheless, we do so earnestly desire, and so highly value the easing of the heavey pressures under which both Kingdoms groan, and the bringing of this bloody lasting War to a speedy and happy end; considering withal, that not onely the Book of Common-Prayer, and the Prelatical Government are abolished, and a common Directory of Worship established in both Kingdoms, but that likewise the Ordinances aforementioned do contain divers parts of a positive Reformation & Uniformity in Church-Government, unto which we formerly gave our consent in our Answer upon the whole Propositions of Peace of the 20. of April, and for so happy beginnings, and so good a foundation laid for the future, we heartily thank God, and do acknowledge the Zeal, Piety, and Wisdom of the Honorable Houses therein, remembering also, that these Ordinances do not contain the whole Model of Church-Government, and that the Houses have been pleased to expresse, [*That is cannot be expected, that a perfect Rule in every particular should be settled all at once, but that there will be need of Supplements and Additions, and happily of Alterations in some things, as experience shall bring to light the necessity thereof.*]

Upon

Upon these considerations, as we doe cheerfully consent to many
 materiall parts of these propositions, so we resolve to make no let,
 but to give way to the sending of such other particulars therein con-
 tained, with which we are unsatisfied in the matter, for the reasons
 formerly represented to both Houses, of which some still stand in
 force; though others of them be taken away by the new expedi-
 ents. It being alwayes understood, that our not dissenting from, nor
 opposing of the sending of the propositions, as they now stand,
 shall be no prejudice nor impediment to all, or any one of the Arti-
 cles of the solempne League and Covenant, especially to the first Ar-
 ticles, concerning the preservation of the reformed Religion in the
 Church of Scotland, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and
 Government, against our common Enemies; the Reformation of
 Religion, in the Kingdom of England and Ireland, in doctrine,
 worship, discipline and government, according to the word of God,
 and example of the best reformed Churches, and the bringing of
 the Churches of God in the three Kingdoms to the neereſt conjun-
 ction and uniformity in Religion, confession of Faith Forme of
 Church government, directory for worship, and Catechising;
 which things both Kingdoms are by Covenant obliged sincerely
 and really to endeavour, and that not for a time, but constantly;
 so that neither of the Kingdoms can be loosed or acquitted from the
 most strict and solempne obligation of their continued and constant
 endeavouring these good ends, so farre as any of them is not yet ob-
 tained: It being also understood, that our concurrence to the send-
 ing of the propositions, shall be without prejudice to any agree-
 ment or Treaty betweene the Kingdoms, and shall not infringe any
 engagement made to the Kingdom of Scotland, nor be any hinder-
 rance to our insisting upon the other propositions already made
 known to the Houses: and it being understood that it is not our
 Judgement, that every particular and circumstance of these propo-
 sitions is of so great importance to these Kingdomes, as Peace and
 Warre should depend thereupon. Upon these grounds (which we
 make knowne onely for clearing our consciences and for discharg-
 ing our selves in the trust, put upon us, without the least thought
 of retarding the so much longed for Peace) we condescend and
 agree that the propositions as they are now resolved upon be in the

(OR)
name of both Kingdoms presented to the King, whose heart we beseech the Lord wholly to incline to the Councells of Truth and Peace.

By the command of the Commissioners,
for the Kingdom of Scotland.

25. June, 1646.

John Cheisley

Another Paper, wherein the Commissioners for the Kingdome of Scotland desire their Armies in *England* and *Ireland* to be supplied; the Accounts to be perfected, and all Armies disbanded, &c.

HAVING so often represented by Papers, and now by word to the Honourable Houses, the extreame necessities of our Armies in *England* and *Ireland*, We shall not trouble them with unnecessary repetition, but onely mention those desires which require their very speedy consideration.

1 We desire, that for easing the Countrey of their great pressures, and preventing many dangerous inconveniences, the quarters of the Scottish Army in the North of this Kingdome may be enlarged, and a considerable supply of money dispatched unto them.

2 That money. Provisions, and ammunition may be sent to the Scottish army in *Ireland*, and the same care taken in providing for them as for other forces employed in that kingdome.

3 That the 5000 Armes long since ptomised, and in an Ordinance of both Houses of the 26 of *August* 1645, referred.

referred to the care of the Committee sitting at Habberdashers-hall, may be speedily provided; and that the honourable Houses will be pleased to grant power to that Committee, to contract and make payment as well as to treat for furnishing of these Armes, by reason of which defect in the Ordinance, the sending of these Armes hath been hitherto retarded.

4 That to prevent the further invasion of the Kingdom of *Scotland* by the Irish Rebels, ships may be presently sent to attend the coasts betwixt *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and the Commanders of these ships authorised with such instructions as are agreeable to the Treaties between the Kingdomes.

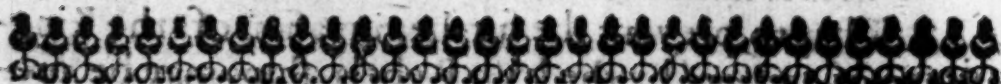
5 That the Honourable Houses will be pleased to send Commissioners to joyn with the Committee of Estates, residing with the Scottish Army, who may be witnesses as of their other proceedings, so of their earnest desires and reall endeavours with the King, for giving speedy and full satisfaction to both Kingdoms. And it is also our earnest request, that these Commissioners may have power to Treat and agree with the Committee of Estates, concerning the stating of the accompts, and settling any differences that may arise thereupon. And further to Treat and agree upon Overtures, estimated Mediums, or expedients for the speedy settling therereof (which we are confident may be done in a very few dayes) and either finally to conclude them, or represent them to both Houses; whereby withall possible expedition upon the settling of the Propositions and accompts, such course may be taken as all Armes may be disbanded, the Kingdoms eased of their heavy pressures and insupportable burthens, that so all things being settled in a brotherly way, we and our posterity

posterity may after so unhappy and troublefome a War,
enjoy a quiet and blessed Peace.

By Command of the Commissioners,
for the Kingdom of Scotland.

25. June, 1646.

John Cheisly.



His Majesties Letter to the Marquess of Ormond.

CHARLES R.

Right trusty, &c. Having long with much grieve looked
upon the sad condition our Kingdome of Ireland hath
been in these divers yeeres through the wicked and desperate
Rebellion there, and the bloody effects have ensued thereupon;
for the settling whereof we would have wholly applied our
selves, if the difference betwixt Us and Our Subjects here had
not diverged and withdrawn Us; and not having been able by
force (for that respect) to reduce them, we were necessitated for
the present safety of Our Protestant Subjects there, to give you
power and authority to treat with them, upon such pious, ho-
nourable, and safe grounds as the good of that Our Kingdome
did then require. But for many reasons too long for a Letter,
We thinke fit to require you to proceed no further in Treaty
with the Rebels, nor to engage us upon any conditions with
them after sight hereof. And having formerly found such
reall proofes of your ready obedience to our commands, We
doubt not of your care in this, wherein Our service and the
good of Our Protestant Subjects in Ireland, is so much sar-
cerned: From Newcastle the 21 of June 1646.

Right



Right Honorable,

IT being my duty to represent unto your honours the condition of affaires here touching our Army, and these of the Brittain Army, who were engaged with us in the service being extraordinarily scarce of provisions, and hearing from all parts that the Irish had no considerable Army on foot, for preservation of our quarters it was resolved by joynnt advice to make to the Feilds with a Moneths provision, for to purchase victuals or Cattell from the enemy; So that we entered our march the second of June being effective under Armes 3400 foot, and eleven Troopes of horse with six feilding peeces, And Colonell *Monro* was to joyne with us at Glasloch with three Troopes of horse, and 240 Musquiers, Auchinbreck being left at home for defence of the quarters; the Marquis Regiment being landed from Scotland two dayes before, could not be gotten in readinesse to joyne with us. It was also condiscended on by the English Commissioners and me, that the Laggan forces should march unto Connaght immediately to keepe the enemy busied there, who were ordained to keepe correspondence with us on all occasions; having parted with our Commissioners the second night of our march neere Drummore. The fourth in the morning, I commanded forth a party of horse being 72, commanded horse-men led by the Lieutenant of my Troope *Daniel Monro*, who had direction to crosse the black-water at Benburg to secure the fields, and to certifie Colonell *Monro* of my Rendezvous place at Glasloch June the 5. where by the way at Armagh the party unexpectedly foregathered with the enemies fore Troope, and took a prisoner of theirs, who gave intelligence that the enemies Army were marching that morning from Glasloch to quarter at Benburg, and Charlemount, which intercepted my party from going to Colonell *Monro*, the prisoner being sent to meete mee, after examination testified us the

the enemies Army were effective above 5000 foote, and twelve Troopes of horse provided with a fortnights Vistnalls. Being thus informed I presently broke up our night leagure and marched six miles further to Hamiltons hand foure miles from Armagh, and sent for our party to retire upon the Army, being impossible for them to get through to Colonell *Monro*. Friday the fifth by foure of the clock in the morning I marched to Armagh in view of the Enemy, thinking the nearer our Army was to theirs, to hinder them from sending any strength to fall upon Colonell *Monro*, his way lying directly towards the enemies quarters. And having viewed the enemies Army in a posture to defend the passage at Benburg, which being hard for us to force the passage, by reason of the straitnesse of the passe, the enemy being master of the Bridge and of the Ford, very advantageous for him; presently I conveened the Officers of the Army to consult what was best for us to undertake, whereby joynt advice it was resolved to march with the Army in the enemies view to Kinnard to crosse the Water there, And so to draw the enemy from his advantage, and from Colonell *Monro* his party being but weake, which being effectuated we were betwixt the enemy and his Vistnalls, having gained the passe at Kinnard without dispute and had the enemy betwixt us and our party, and our baggage secured in our Reare; All our Army foote and horse did earnestly cover fighting, which was impossible for mee to gaine stand without being reproached of Cowardice; And therefore having provided our selves for Battell, And that orderly, with resolution, we advanced towards the enemy about six a Clock at night, and beate in their commanded men and fore Troopes to their Army, where they stood ready in Battell to receive us, Lieutenant Colonell *Gunningham*, with 500 commanded men cleared the passage for our horsemen to advance, who were commanded then in absence of Colonell *Monro*, by the Lord Viscount of Ardes; The Army followed up after the feilding Peeees, and drew up in Battell forth against the enemy, who had possessed themselves with the advantageous ground, where their foot were covered with scrogs and Bushes; the service begun hot on both sides continued from six a clock at night till after Sunne set. The enemy could not get charged on
our

our left or right Wing having the blackwater on the right hand and a marriſh bog on the left wing, and wee being drawne up in the plaine, having our peices before us and our horſemen behind our reſerve, and it being impoſſible for the enemy to charge us but in our van, our horſemen could receive them marching up, and charging through the intervals, betwixt the brigades of foot. About ſun ſet I perceived the enemy making ready for a generall aſſault, firſt with his foot and his horſe coming up behind his foot to ſecond them, I had given order to a ſquadron of our horſe to break through them before they ſhould advance to our foot, that ſquadron of horſe conſiſting for the moſt part of Iriſh riders, although under the Engliſh command, did not charge but retreated diſorderly through our foot, making the enemies horſe ſee to follow them at leaſt one ſquadron, notwithstanding thereof our foot ſtood to it, and received the enemies batallions body to body with puſh of pike, till at laſt our ſecond ſquadron of horſe charged the enemies horſe and fell pell mell amongſt our foot, who being carried in diſorder, had no way of retreat but to wade the Blackwater where it was ſcarce loordable, and by that meanes and the darkneſſe of the night many of our foot eſcaped, with the loſſe of ſome few Officers, ſix field pieces, and ſome colours, ſo that by all appearance the Iriſh under the Leſnegarvey horſemen had a purpoſe to betray the Army by their running away, leaving the foot to be cut downe, who were alſo deſerted by the reſt of the horſe after retiring from their laſt charge, the enemy falling on our baggage, the baggage horſes being all gone, the enemy loved the ſpoyle better then to proſecute the victory. So that we loſt off the ſorte at the neareſt conjecture five or ſix hundred, and twenty Officers were taken priſoners, the Lord of Ardes being one, we loſt alſo many armes by reaſon the ſouldiers had above 50 miles to retire. And notwithstanding of all our loſſes, the enemy as yet (praiſed be God) hath not attempted to proſecute his victory within our quarters, and Col. Monro with his party miraculoſly retreated home from the enemy, who viewed them without the loſſe of a man. And now we are making up our forces again, having not loſt of our horſemen above thirty, and one Cornet who was killed; we are both ſcarce of armes and victuals, and for ought

the same of our faces, as on other cruises, till once we shall be
humbled; for a greater confidence did I never see in any Army
then was amongst us, and we behoved to taste of bitterness as
well as others of both nations; but praised be God being now
humbled before God, we increase in courage and resolution so
according to your interest in us and in the poore inhabitants in
this Province, use some speedy meanes to supply us. Thus re-
commending your Lordships and all your weighty affaires to the
protection of the Almighty, I humbly take my leave.

Carish-fergus the 11th of June.

ROBERT MONRO.

About the same time a party of our countrymen in Connaght
incountered with a commanded party of Prestons Army, where
the enemy lost five hundred men, besides twenty Officers that
were taken prisoners, whereof Generall Major Tassil was the spe-
ciall, with whom and such others as I have prisoners of theirs, we
intend to relieve the Lord Ardes and other of our friends.

FINIS.

467 47 585

